

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of New Hanover county will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, April 23d, 1861, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights organization for the county, and also for the appointment of delegates to the Southern Rights Mass Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 20th day of May next. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

The News.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1861.
First. Mr. Seward has returned an answer to the Commissioners from the Confederate States, politely but positively declining to recognize their official character or the existence of the Government conferring it. To this the Commissioners will no doubt rejoice and await orders as to their future course.

Second. We learn from a passenger that the debates yesterday in the Virginia State Convention were very stormy, and that the excitement along the line is intense. The people, as in Petersburg, have yielded to the logic of events, and are now for secession, where before the failure of all attempts at pacification, they were for Union. The delegates to the Convention being in most cases mere partisans shut their eyes to the progress of events.

Third. The Charleston papers confirm the report of the stoppage of the supplies to Major Anderson. The *Mercury* of the 8th says: "We understand that Gen. Beauregard yesterday (Sunday) morning sent a messenger to notify Maj. Anderson that all supplies of provisions would be stopped forthwith." It is further reported, and we think credibly, that the shipping in the harbor of Charleston has been removed out of the range of shot and a house or houses on Sullivan's Island interrupting the fire of the batteries bearing on Sumter has been blown up by order of Gen. Beauregard.

Fourth. We saw the Sun this morning. Even while we write it is visible to the naked eye. It looks a little like April.

Fifth. The people along the line of the Danville Connection, from Danville, Va., to the "Company's Shops," are moving for the construction of that connection. A large meeting was held last week at Yanceyville, the County seat of Caswell County, and it was resolved immediately to open books for subscription to the capital stock. They talk as if they meant to build it.

Generally, it is said that Major Yelverton and his second wife, (Mrs. Forbes) are coming to the United States. Yelverton has been suspended from duty in the British Army. Some think he ought to be otherwise suspended.

In the harbor of New Orleans on the 31st instant, there were eight steamships, fifty-four ships, nineteen barques, thirteen brig, twenty-four schooners, in all one hundred and thirteen sea-going vessels. WAR approaches rapidly. It is reported that Gov. Pickens has been officially notified that Sumter is to be reinforced; that a squadron of steamers and war ships is now off the harbor of Charleston, and the fight may now be commencing. All the talk of evacuation was so much lying and deception. The Charlestonians have "watched and waited" and like others who listened to that talk, they have been deceived. The surf-boats, howitzers, field batteries and so forth, were, as we supposed, intended to effect a landing on the beach somewhere, and take the batteries in the rear. The demand for nearly twenty thousand troops by the Montgomery government, as also for additional force by General Beauregard, at Charleston, leave little doubt of the substantial correctness of this report. The inaugural hardly meant peace!

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861.

The advice by mail from Charleston confirm substantially the reports received yesterday by telegraph as to the imminence of hostilities at Charleston, and the important and decisive fact that a Mr. R. S. Chew, a confidential agent of the government, had officially notified the Governor of South Carolina that an effort would be made to provision Sumter. An unarmed steamship will be sent to be conveyed by a fleet and sustained most probably by a land force. The papers only bring tidings up to four o'clock yesterday morning.

John M. Botts, of Virginia, has been in consultation with Mr. Lincoln, and has advised him to pursue a strong policy.

A special reporter for the New York *World* reports a visit to Major Holmes at Governor's Island, on Saturday last, and says he was given to understand that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor of Maj. H.'s resignation. Nevertheless he has resigned. The New York *World* (Republican) says that the plan of the Administration is to rigidly blockade Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and the mouths of the Mississippi, and keep a few cruisers along the coast. It thinks that no great amount of goods would go into any other ports of the Confederate States. The *World* seems to talk as though it knew.

The Great Eastern is advertised to leave England for New York upon the 1st of May, and to leave New York for England about the 24th.

P. S.—The very latest dispatches received before going to press, confirm the statements above, with the exception of the actual presence of the fleet off the harbor of Charleston. That is more than doubtful. It is a mere report, although expected to arrive at any time.

From first to last during the progress of the existing difficulties which have at last culminated in the dissolution of the Union and the formation of two Confederacies, two governments on the soil of what was the United States, the North has asked for no conference, offered no terms, submitted no propositions. Virginia and North Carolina and some few border States have been asking and begging for terms, while the opposite section has stood aloof, cold and impassive, with finger pointed to the Chicago platform and eye fixed upon the spoils. While Virginia was begging for a Peace Conference, the North was passing the Morrill Tariff, while Mr. Crittenden was talking over his resolutions, the North was simply rejecting them. While compromises and guarantees were dimmed in our ears, even the meagre, lame and impotent resolutions of the so-called Peace Congress were never even taken up at all by the Northern sectional Congress, to which we are now subject, and to which we will become daily and hourly more abjectly subject, while we continue to "watch and wait."

The Raleigh *Banner*, in a somewhat tart notice of a few not ill-uturated remarks of the *Journal* upon the recent fiasco which have been reported as having taken place in that city, talks about getting news from abroad, and so on.

Now, the fact is that we remarked upon these things because we saw them in the *Banner*, for from the columns of that paper we have always received the first intimation of them; of course, if the *Banner* chooses to find fault with the authority, that is its own business, not ours.

North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds were quoted at 79½ in New York on the 5th inst.

Southern Rights Men Not "Precipitators."—Who are the Precipitators.

The Southern rights voters of North Carolina are not, as has been charged upon them, eager to "precipitate" the State into any course of policy. They do not seek to take any snap judgment. They would not carry the State out of the Northern and into the Southern Confederacy if they could, by any trick, manœuvre or misrepresentation. They show this by forming an organization for the free discussion of the facts, issues and arguments involved. They feel confident that time will bring all things even, and this among the rest, if the people are true to themselves and are neither deceived nor lulled into a fatal security. They abide the verdict of time and reason, and fact. To this verdict they appeal. Yet their opponents fear this verdict and denounce the appeal taken thereto. They denounce meetings legally held and arguments legally presented. Let not Southern Rights men be the least dismayed by this. Let them not be the least put out. It is a confession of the weakness of the adversary. Accept it as such.—Keep on. Day by day the cause of Southern Rights is asserting and must assert its inherent strength, and gradually overcome all the opposition founded more upon party prejudice than upon any well-grounded conviction sustained by reflection and examination. Keep on, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory. There is such a thing as having confidence in the nature of things and the consequences which necessarily flow from their free development and action. It is not in the nature of things that party spirit should continue to impose its shackles upon the feelings and the understandings of people whose instincts and whose interests are all with the South.

For ourselves we are better pleased that North Carolina has taken no decided action and is to take no decided action until her people are fully decided in taking it. Eventually she will join her natural friends and allies of the South, and so will Virginia. But it must be the State of North Carolina and the State of Virginia, and not any mere majority about which there could be any dispute. All that is right and proper and necessary will be brought about if we only keep on. Work, discuss—spread the facts.

War is at hand. After amusing the commissioners from the Confederate States, and, indeed, while amusing them with the assurance, through third parties, that Sumter would be given up and no attempt made to reinforce Pickens, the Administration has not ordered the evacuation of Sumter, and has concentrated an expedition at New York, to be joined by forces from other Northern ports, said expedition being prepared for both land and sea service, and this expedition is now on its way.

The steamer Baltic, one of the vessels chartered as a transport, has, in addition to other munitions, means and appliances, a number of clipper-built boats on her deck, to be armed with eight-pound howitzers. These boats must either be intended to ascend shallow rivers, or to land troops at some point on the coast, so as to take harbor fortifications in the rear.

It is unnecessary to say that these things have created intense excitement in Washington City and in New York, as well as at the South. The Southern Commissioners have made a full communication, and demand an answer by two o'clock to-day; not receiving which, they will consider the gauntlet as thrown down. Upon private authority, which we have no reason to question, we are informed that the Cabinet stands at least two to one in favor of "strong measures," as they call it. In plain terms, of what we would call coercion.

We have little doubt of the correctness of this statement. The Free Soil papers of New York assert more or less positively that, immediately after the present administration came into power, agents were despatched to England and France to find out the views of these governments in regard to the position of things on this side of the Atlantic, and to learn if they would stand by the United States in the event of an armed force attempting to put down the rebellious spirit of the Southern Confederacy. These agents, it is said, have returned, and reporting favorably, the administration has determined to put down rebellion at all hazards, and hence the present armament and excitement.

Although this story bears its own contradiction on its face, the movements of troops and vessels having taken place before it was physically possible for any messengers sent to Europe after the 4th of March to have gone there and returned, still it indicates a certain policy and a certain belief on the part of the Free Soilers or Abolitionists, for the last is the most proper designation for the present Federal administration and its supporters. This policy may be pursued, and it must "precipitate" matters in North Carolina and every other Southern State that really is Southern.

What we state in reference to certain things in Washington is no mere undue rumour, neither is there any doubt about the rapid and secret fitting out and sailing of the expedition from New York and elsewhere, nor that it is intended for the South, nor that it is intended for land as well as sea service, nor that it carries boats and boat howitzers and howitzer ammunition, nor that sundry war vessels, the Powhatan among the rest, have taken on board large quantities of shells, of a size not adopted to the guns they carry. Thus, the Powhatan, as reported in the New York *World*, took in a large quantity of ten and twelve inch shells, her guns being nine and eleven inch.

Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet appear inclined to be the precipitators and not the Southern Rights men of the Border or quasi Border States. The prevailing opinion appears to be that the great body of this expedition is intended for Texas, to act in concert with Sam Houston, and with the view of reinstating him as Governor, the report about Ampudia being got up between Houston and Lincoln, with the view of producing a panic among the Texan borders, and thus paralyzing their resistance to the abolition forces. The conflict will probably open on the plains of Texas and with a ferocity unexampled even in the former history of that country. Houston and A. J. Hamilton will try to create divisions among the people themselves.

Major Theophilus Holmes of North Carolina, brother of H. L. Holmes, Esq., of this town, has tendered his resignation. He could stand it no longer. Major Holmes was in command of Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York. The administration is bound to "precipitate" things. All the officers sent out South are Northern men, and they are closely questioned as to their views regarding these present difficulties, and examined as to their "loyalty," meaning their readiness to attack the South. If their answers are not satisfactory, they are promptly rejected or dismissed.

The preparations are on a scale far beyond anything that had been thought of, and the secrecy with which they have been made, while the cry of "peace" has been kept up, is not the least surprising thing about it.

GOVERNOR CURTIS, of Pennsylvania; Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts; Governor MORGAN, of N. York, and other Abolition Governors, have been holding high convales, and have tendered troops to Mr. Lincoln to "put down" the Southern States. ANDREW, and Andrews, is the man who openly endorsed and canonized John Brown, and was, therefore, made Governor of Massachusetts by an immense and most unprejudiced majority. These people seek to "precipitate" the conflict.

The subscription price of the *Goldboro' Daily Rough Notes* has been reduced to four dollars a year.—We trust that Messrs. Lawrence and Blount may receive a support commensurate with their merits and energy.

A Good Thing.

We have attended nearly every meeting of either the "Union" or "Southern Rights" parties, that has been held in the Town of Wilmington since the election of Lincoln and the commencement of the canvass involving the question of secession. The meetings, held frequently on alternate nights, were far the largest ever held in town, and they were characterized by great enthusiasm, yet we are happy to say that in all the remarks of all the speakers we heard nothing of a personal character, nothing disrespectful to fellow-citizens of opposing views. And while this tone marked the course of the canvass we are pleased to be able to bear testimony to the general absence of bitterness from the intercourse of our citizens. This is as it ought to be. May we not hope that this state of feeling will continue to be maintained without serious interruption. Now, at least, and in this particular respect if in no other Wilmington sets an example to the other towns of the State which is well worthy of imitation. It is not that our people are apathetic or indifferent or uninformed as to the issues before them. On the contrary, no town in the State has been so thoroughly canvassed; in none is the news more eagerly enquired after. No town has a deeper stake in the result of the existing difficulties, but each man knows that his neighbor is interested equally with himself and is equally entitled to hold and express an opinion, and to have his right to do so respected.

We hardly think it worth while to notice as an exception to this general courtesy of tone some very thoughtless expressions which we understand have been made in reference to the despatches received here yesterday by the press. We know that these despatches were sent by gentlemen of high character, who believed the facts stated to be correct; but who assert no claims to infallibility. We presumed that these despatches were essentially correct. It was certainly the desire both of those sending them and of those receiving them that they should be so. We hardly know what peculiar code would justify persons in desiring to hang editors and others for receiving and publishing despatches believed to be and intended to be correct, even should they afterwards turn out not to be so. Surely those using such expressions cannot have realized their full force, nor reflected upon the fact that rules of this kind would be apt to work both ways. They would, if adopted, institute a censorship of the press indeed—such a censorship as could find no parallel, nor, not even in Naples in its worse days, and whose application would inaugurate a reign of terror equal to that which once deluged France with blood. Surely no one can wish this—no one does wish it. We do not believe that anybody really meant it, and therefore we hardly refer to it seriously. If the members of all other professions were required to be infallible on pain of being hung, we fear that not only editors, but lawyers, doctors, and even preachers, might sometimes be in a state of suspense. It is hard enough to do the very best you can to obtain information, pay four cents a word for it, and then be threatened with *sus. per. col.*

Seriously, however, as our regular despatches show, there has been a great mistake somewhere about the vessels off Charleston, and we promptly state the fact. The regular agent of the associated press at Charleston is not to blame. He sent no dispatch that there was—We deeply regret being placed in the position, however innocently, of publishing incorrect statements, and we know also that more sensation news is bound to injure our cause, so our readers may be assured that we would not publish such, even on party reasons.

We think that a week or two since, President Lincoln really intended to give up Fort Sumter, and pursue a pacific policy generally towards the seceded States. The recent change in his course appears to spring less from the dictates of his own feelings and judgment, than to be adopted in consequence of an outside pressure brought to bear upon him by his party at the North, and this gives the darkest coloring to the future, since, in any Congress that may hereafter assemble, the North will have all the power and its voice will be omnipotent. Were the movements now going on simply the visible manifestations of the individual views and policy of the executive government of the United States then there might be something hoped for from the conservative reaction and sober second thought of the people of the North, but no such hope is possible when we realize the fact that if coercion be attempted it will be in deference to the dominant sentiment of the North pressing upon Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

The New York papers contain, among other items, references to the resignation of Major Holmes as the commander-in-chief of the United States military forces at that station, and general superintendent of the recruiting business. His resignation was sent to Washington on Friday, to take effect on Monday. Major H., in conversation, assigned as a reason for his resignation that he did not choose to continue drilling men to cut the throats of his friends at the South; still, he says, he has the interests of the whole country at heart. The announcement of his resignation caused much confusion in the garrison.

Coroner Jones held an inquest on yesterday (Sunday) over the body of a negro man belonging to Dr. James F. McCre, found in a small creek on the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear river, about three miles from town. The negro had the appearance of having received a wound on the top of his head, but the jury could obtain no evidence as to how he received the wound or what produced his death. The verdict was that he came to his death from causes unknown to the jury, but the supposition was that it was occasioned by the wound on his head.

We are losing our identity. We are becoming several other people, and several other people are becoming we and us. Our exchanges, in crediting our pieces mix them up with their extracts from our respected contemporaries of the *Wilmington Herald* and *Raleigh State Journal*, the first mistake arising out of the location, the second out of the name. No body need be ashamed of being taken for or being confounded with either of these excellent papers, but we don't care to be confounded at all. And then the *Wilmington Journal* is the oldest if not the best looking of the trio, and has an identity and individuality for good or evil from which it does not care to part.

L. L. PENNINGTON, Esq., of the Newbern *Progress*, has got home alive and well. If we can we will get down to Newbern on the occasion of the Mass Meeting there. We do want to see that ancient and pleasant burg, and also Beaufort Harbor, and the place adjacent.

UNDER ARMS.—It is said that yesterday, among those shouldering their muskets at Charleston, were Senator Wigfall, of Texas, and the venerable Edmund Ruffin, formerly of Virginia. Mr. Ruffin is nearly eighty years of age, but hale and hearty.

New York, April 8.—The Steamer Harriet Lane sailed for the South this forenoon with flying stars and stripes instead of her flag.

Acquitted.—The Engineer, Leguire, who was in custody for causing the death of Confederate Legation, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.—*Goldboro' Rough Notes.*

What a day! I told you, we went in bed after that cockle-bell divided horn, and I got in to sleep in yesternight, when I heard kerfuff, kerfuff—'an' that steady old par over Windlin' Blades, 'an' he can inter the world, his shut hang on top over the bed post, 'an' he had his red flannel drawers in his hand by the laces, 'an' he was in the wash stand; then he peeped down wud laig and then downer; then he turned 'em inside out, 'an' examined over the seams from said to said. Sez I, 'What's the roog? Ar you huntin for a seceshian in as narver a place as this ar drawer laigs? He sez, 'Sez he, 'Sutty, my son, are you troublem wud wud fies down South?' Not 'e I no's; our dogs are suntimes, sez I, 'an we allers klicks 'em out when they scratches. 'Well,' sez he, 'I've allers had more or less vexashun over spirit wud 'em on the n'er I get in Washington city, the wus they ar; of their number an enterprize excursions, as they bud, after I am that a week, I'll be a dead man,' 'an' then he reached down both hands and scratched both laigs from his ankles to his short ribs, 'an' he sounded like rakin' over a dry hide with a curry comb, 'an' then he bud 'em down, but kept on a rakin over hisse on the door, 'an' a cussin, 'an' order his bed. 'When he holler up a nigger to git sum more tangle-laig. What's tangle-laig, Sutt? Sum truck like what you bud in that ar lonesome lookin place a standin on the tabl by husef. Do you want sum more? sez he. I bud that, unless you'll go to sleep. He got up an' drug out a fish net, 'an' he sez, 'I'll show you how I turned the led, that the bottla stood jis like sogers over a muster day or a Doctors medicin chist. We divided wud tolerable far awtix us, an wur a fixin for sleep an a talkin over fies an how I would git him safe in Washington, when a thunderin knockin came onto the door. Ole Windlin' Blades jumped onto bed an' agin the lock at one pop an' keenerly opened the door, a holdin to the handwul with both hans. After he seed and knowed 'em he opened, when in popped two fellers in store close an a sorrel Irishman with flax mane an tail, an he bud a letter. Ole he bud up cross laiged in a cheer in his hand and read his letter, 'an' he sez, 'I'll show you how I turned the led, that the bottla stood jis like sogers over a muster day or a Doctors medicin chist. We divided wud tolerable far awtix us, an wur a fixin for sleep an a talkin over fies an how I would git him safe in Washington, when a thunderin knockin came onto the door. Ole Windlin' Blades jumped onto bed an' agin the lock at one pop an' keenerly opened the door, a holdin to the handwul with both hans. 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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 54 cts. per quarter.

THE GENERAL FEELING which pervades all classes at Washington is that hostilities are inevitable at an early day. The forces concentrated at New York, something like three thousand in number, have been ordered South, and shipping provided for them. Of the different rumors as to their destination, it is difficult to speak; yet the shuffling and shambling in regard to Pickens and Sumter leave ground for the supposition that they may be intended for either of these forts, and the activity and watchfulness at Charleston, and the concentration of troops at Pickens, appear to add force to this view of the case. It would seem as though the Montgomery authorities have either received information of the intentions of the Administration at Washington, or divined them from a knowledge of the movements of troops, either made or ordered. There is evidently something in the wind. There is that peculiar feel in the atmosphere that precedes, and, we might say, indicates a storm. There is that sensation that somehow leaves little doubt that something serious is at hand, and whether it be true, as reported, that General Beauregard yesterday informed Major Anderson that he must prepare to evacuate or be shelled within forty-eight hours, there can be no doubt that in Charleston the speedy commencement of hostilities is regarded as inevitable, and all have made up their minds to it. Among the other rumors, is one that the troops from New York, or a part of them, are intended for Texas, and are sent at the request of General Houston, who has been deposed from the Governorship; another one is, that an attempt will be made to land forces near Charleston and take the batteries in the rear, while an armed flotilla attacks them from the harbor. Still another version is that a heavy force is to be concentrated at Key West and the Tortugas, to operate against Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi.

We must await developments, hoping for the best.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Southern Rights meeting recently held in the Court House in this town, the following gentlemen have been appointed as the Executive Committee of the Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington:—

UPPER DISTRICT.

D. A. LAMONT,
J. D. CURRIE,
W. G. RANKIN,
J. L. DE ROSSETT,
P. HENNINGER.

LOWER DISTRICT.

B. W. BERRY,
R. H. MCKAY,
H. E. FLETCHER,
W. H. BROWN,
J. C. SMITH.

We fear that our fellow citizens in Raleigh are becoming slightly "obtuscular" in the way of semi-occasional furies arising out of party matters. Every week or so there is something or other. We know that these things lose nothing by travelling and they do travel until really people will soon take upon the impression that Raleigh is hardly a safe place. On Wednesday last there was some fuss because a flag was put up on private property. Surely the feeble minority of secessionists cannot be held responsible—certainly the *Register* is right in saying that these things must operate against those calling themselves "Union" men, who have the decided preponderance in the City. We trust it will not be considered meddlesome on our part if we deprecate the existing state of things, which from the position of Raleigh as the seat of Government, assumes proportions of importance beyond its merely local character.

JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ATLAS, Published by Johnson & Brown, Richmond, Va. 1861. Mr. F. G. Rowe, who is agent for the above work, has called upon us with a specimen copy, and we have given it as full an examination as our limited time would admit of. It appears to us to be truly a valuable work, and we can adopt the following remarks from the Richmond *Enquirer*, convinced that they will be substantially borne out by an examination of the work. The *Enquirer* says:

We have just examined a sample copy of Johnson's ILLUSTRATED STREET-FAMILY ATLAS, a new work now being printed and published by Johnson & Brown of this city.

Among the many superlatives of this work over any we have before examined, we notice the following:—

1st. It is on a larger scale, thus giving room for greater detail.

2d. The maps are engraved upon steel and very finely executed.

3d. The new surveys, explorations and divisions in our Territories; also, the new counties, towns, railroads, and other internal improvements in the older States are brought up to the present time, as well as the new discoveries and changes in the political divisions of the Eastern Continent.

4th. It gives a valuable treatise on Physical Geography.

5th. The maps are mostly double, extending across two pages, thus showing the inland and commercial routes of communication from one State to another, &c.

6th. The descriptions of each country are *lucid*, and fully illustrated by over three hundred fine electrotype engravings, mostly from daguerrotype views taken expressly for this work.

7th. It is furnished with extra guards for the easy insertion of new maps, thus avoiding the necessity of purchasing another atlas for a long time.

The size of the atlas is that known as Imperial folio. The maps were compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of J. H. Colton and A. J. Johnson, whose atlases and maps have been for years, and are now, the standard works of their kind in America. We are glad to see a geographical publishing house of this kind established in Richmond, and have no doubt it will be successful. We have ordered a copy of their atlas for our office, and for private use, and can recommend others to "go and do likewise."

The work is sold only by duly authorized agents who make its sale their exclusive business.

Mr. L. W. Fairchild, the agent for this city, will call on our citizens and give them an opportunity to examine it for themselves.

We append the following commendation of the work, given at Washington last winter, on examination of the proof sheets, by members of the House of Representatives and United States Senators:

In design, compilation, scale, beauty of execution and accuracy, "Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas" has no superior, and in many respects surpasses Colton's large imperial folio atlas of the world, the cost of which we are credibly informed exceeded the sum of \$50,000. We heartily approve of the idea of supplying the demand for Geographical works, particularly the Southern demand, from a publishing house South of Mason & Dixon's line, and bespeak for Messrs. Johnson & Brown the confidence and patronage of the Southern people.

Among other names attached to this recommendation we find those of Messrs. Winslow, Craigie, Gilmer, Rutledge and Vance, of North Carolina.

The Atlas contains over one hundred maps and charts, the letter-press and the charts illustrative of certain facts in physical geography and climatic influences, being highly interesting and valuable. Mr. Rowe will call upon our citizens, and although times are hard, still there are several in want of a work like this, and as the mercantile advertisements say, they would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Should the Raleigh *Standard* can show wherein a defence of Southern Rights is incompatible with the purest principles of Democracy, it may then talk about our having turned renegade to Democracy. The Democracy that does not embrace, as its cardinal principle, a defence of State Rights and consequently of Southern State Rights, is spurious, whatever name it may give itself. The *Standard* will have to try again. It will not do for any advocate of consolidation to accuse the friends of States Rights and Southern Rights of being renegades to principle.

Things in Charleston.

On the day before yesterday serious movements were near taking place in Charleston harbor. For the particulars we refer to the account which we take from the *Courier* of yesterday.

We can hardly, from the published accounts, form any decided opinion as to the objects of the schooner, but from private advices we are led to the belief that the Charlestonians are convinced that she was making an attempt in a quiet way, not likely to attract suspicion, to slip into the harbor like a mere private coaster, and at night to put men and provisions into Fort Sumter, else why did she not come to when challenged.

Naturally the excitement in Charleston is great, and the first result has been that all supplies have been cut off from Fort Sumter, and that hereafter no communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and Washington City. It is said, however that Lieut. Talbot has been allowed to leave with despatches for Washington and will probably pass through this place to-day.

All the companies have been ordered to their posts, but no attack will probably be made until further orders from Montgomery, unless an attempt be made to communicate. But in the present unsettled and excited state of things, a conflict may spring up at any moment. How that conflict must result admits of no question. The small garrison at Fort Sumter must capitulate, but the main line of the city must stand. Mutual exasperation and the consequence, and civil war with all its horrors be precipitated on the country. Mr. Lincoln ought to know this. He must know it, but he has not courage enough to submit to a military necessity, even when by so doing he could prevent the useless effusion of blood, without giving up anything that it is in his power to hold. Surely, this nation must be expiating some great sin, to be cursed with such a ruler as that of these Black Republicans.—*Daily Jour*, 5th inst.

The Charleston papers announce the fact that the last mortar is in its place, and that the ammunition and supplies are all in possession of the Southern forces, so that every means for the speedy reduction of Fort Sumter may be said to be entirely accomplished. Yesterday Governor Pickens and General Beauregard went to visit and inspect all the batteries for the last time, and to arrange matters for the day of action, as all the batteries are now thoroughly ready. They were to go in a private conveyance, and alone.

The Charleston *Courier* says that a despatch was received there on Tuesday from one of the Commissioners, to the effect that no further supplies or reinforcements were to be attempted to Fort Sumter by the United States authorities, without first informing the Southern authorities of the fact. It was also stated that the President had not the courage to execute the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, which had been decided on in the Cabinet. He wants to throw the responsibility of evacuation upon Major Anderson. This whole thing about Sumter is in a "muddle" sure enough.

The opinion gains ground that all the talk about the evacuation of Fort Sumter, is only a ruse on the part of the Republicans, who feared to take any decided coercive attitude at first, lest the border States should be stimulated to action, instead of being lulled into fatal security. The Fort was to be given up this week or that week, this day or that day, but it has not been given up yet, and won't be, by any hook or crook the Government at Washington can contrive to slip in a few men and provisions. An attempt at doing so may be looked for at any time. Notwithstanding the assurances given to the Commissioners of the Confederate States, the impression prevails in Washington, that something of this kind is on hand. Any attempt to reinforce or re-occupy Fort Sumter, will be sternly repelled, and will, no doubt, be followed by very decided measures on the part of the State and Confederate forces at Charleston.

The large surplus offered for the eight million loan, taken at 93, will no doubt have its effect upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration in increasing its confidence in its ability to coerce, by having the pecuniary means to do so. An extra session of Congress is almost certain to be called. That will mean but one thing, and result in but one thing—war.

The Men with the Carpet-Bags. Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green, That host with its bugs at the White House was seen, Like the leaves of the forest when Lincoln hath blown, That host on the morrow hath trotted right home.

Byron slightly altered.

We did mean to say carpet bags in the second line, but we couldn't work in the "carpet." Please understand "carpet." The last line also might be improved if we had time, for the fact of it is, that some of them can't raise the dimes to enable them to trot home, even if they had homes to go to. But by a stretch of poetical license, we have assumed the possession of homes for these homeless ones, and also of the spoonfuls where-withal to pay their passage to their ordinary places of abode.

But the cry is "still they come," for their "name is legion," and like the evil spirits in the Scripture, they seem to have entered into the bodies of swine. Pity they don't run them down straightway, to the Potomac river at least, and drown them. They blockade the White-house, they hang about the public offices, they annoy clerks, they make themselves nuisances generally, and whilst the administration ought to be doing something decisive, it is simply paltering over appointments or watching New England elections.

Mr. Lincoln and his suite beat Japanese Tommy and all the other Kamis and No-Kamis. Did any mortal ever see such a bill as they run up at Albany, especially in the way of breaking things! Verily that suite must have been composed of mighty men of valor.—Nine bottles apiece! (See 3d column for statement.)

Our milk-and-molasses complexioned friends of the Dominican Republic, are greatly excited at the reported intention of Spain to re-conquer their interesting country, the independence of which, by the way, the Spanish Government has never formally acknowledged, it being a former Spanish colony. The call to arms is rich and racy. It says, "We should make a fight of giants which will astonish the whole world, and make the earth tremble under our feet!"—Gracious! Whole population of the Republic, 126,500!

It does appear, however, spite of all the denials of the Spanish Minister, that there is really some intention on the part of that country to assert authority over San Domingo. Spain will take the East part of the Island of Hayti, and France the West, the first being known as the Dominican republic, the last as the republic, or *quendam* Empire of Hayti.

CREUL.—Sundry of the Federal office-holders in New York, whose official heads "Old Abe" will shortly bring to the block, received on the first of April copies of the following card, which speaks for itself:

JOHN W. FARMER'S FREE DINING SALOON.

Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price.

Open from six in the evening until midnight.

How NEAR HE GOT.—Like the man that never preached a sermon himself, but came mighty near it, having held the light for the man that did, Mr. Douglas came near the Presidency, having held Lincoln's hat while he took the oath of office.

Sometimes he (Mr. Douglas) comes out apparently all right against coercion and all that sort of thing, but the next moment he says or does something that really puzzles all observers who may be anxious to place him, and forces the most candid to admit that after all, he is holding Lincoln's hat.

Southern Rights Meeting in Sampson County.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of Sampson county, in Clinton, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Several speeches may be expected.

The Raleigh Register can't go Henry W. Miller for Congress—not quite—no! Yet why shouldn't it? Mr. Miller never injured his opposition standing by making a Democratic speech, that we know of, and we don't think he ever will. He never left the Know Nothing organization until compelled to leave it as rats leave a sinking ship. Personally we have not a word to say against Mr. Miller, but politically we don't know what to make of him. We never could figure him out as a Democrat.

ANOTHER GORE.—Judge McLean, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Cincinnati on the 4th inst., aged about 76 years. He was a native of New Jersey, but had long been a citizen of Ohio. He was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench by General Jackson. Mr. Lincoln has now two vacancies to fill. The Supreme Court will soon be remodelled, as Mr. Seward said it would be.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The report going the rounds that St. Clair Morgan, the man who fired the first gun at the Star of the West, is dead, having been killed in a duel at Pensacola.

The mistake in this statement appear to be, 1st, that St. Clair Morgan did not fire the first gun, that gun having been fired by a Cadet of the Citadel Academy, said Cadet having from Sumter District, S. C.; and 2d, that St. Clair Morgan is not dead.

The debt of the City of Philadelphia is over twenty millions of dollars. The municipal taxes in New York absorb one-third of the rental on real estate in the most prosperous times.

The United States Treasury's exhibit for the month ending 30th March, shows a total amount in the Treasury of \$2,764,691.04; of which amount there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., subject to draft, \$6,178.17, and at the mint at Charlotte, \$32,000.00.

The population of Montreal, Canada, is 91,169. In 1852 it was 57,716. The population of Quebec is 62,138 against 42,052 in 1852. The aggregate population of Canada West or Upper Canada, shows an increase of 49½ per cent. in 9 years; and of 31½ per cent. in Canada East or Lower Canada during the same period.

The Old Pennsylvania, a Democratic paper of some thirty years standing in Philadelphia, has been suspended; we may say it has died out. It has been connected with Joseph C. Neale, of the "Charcoal Sketches"; James Gordon Bennett, Jr. of Barron Hope, of Virginia, John W. Forney and others.

Southern Rights Meetings were held this week in Onslow and Wake counties, and a most enthusiastic feeling displayed. The cause is growing rapidly.

LINCOLN'S HOTEL BILL AT ALBANY.—"The high old time" "Old Abe" and his suite enjoyed during the trip from Springfield to Washington, may be inferred from the following bill for one day spent at the Delavan House, Albany:—

DELAVAN HOUSE, Feb. 22, 1861.

To T. ROSSKILL & SON.

One day's board of Hon. A. Lincoln and suite, 576 50
Parlors, dinners and breakfast in parlors, 357 00
Wines and liquors, 10 00
Squares, 10 00
Telegraphs, 1 50
Congress Water, 2 50
Bargains, 4 00
Sundry broken articles—stoves, chairs, etc., 150 00

Total, \$1,129 00
There were eighteen persons in the party which is an average of nine bottles a head. Says the Post:—

We are not surprised, after such drinking, at a considerable charge for Congress water. Neither is it wonderful that the breakages for stoves, chairs and so forth, were set down at a hundred and fifty dollars. Follows with nine bottles of liquor under their belts must have been in a state to break everything about them, even their own necks.

CURE FOR IN-GROWING NAILS.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, that a carpenter with hot tallow is an immediate cure for in-growing nails. He says:—

The patient on whom I tried this was a young lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst case I had ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge from the root of the nail; the whole was swollen and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, dropping two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved. In a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory results. The operation causes little or no pain if the tallow is properly heated.

Important from the South.—U. S. Troops at Key West.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—W. H. Ward, Esq., editor of the Key of the Gulf, arrived last night from Pensacola. He states that on the 25th the steamers Daniel Webster and Gen. Bank arrived at Key West, the former with 400 troops under Col. Cooper, and the latter with 200 for Key West, and 100 for Tortugas.

The Crusader reached Key West with sealed orders under command of Capt. Craven. The Brooklyn was going into Key West on the 26th, and there was no doubt (in the mind of Mr. Ward) that she had left her troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas commissioners had stipulated that the General Ross should land her troops at New York, but the commanders of the three companies had signed a document exonerating Capt. Smith, of the Ross, from all blame for the deception employed.

Yellow Fever Raging in Rio.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The bark A. Pendergrast arrived at this port to-day, from Rio Janeiro on the 16th of February. The papers report that the yellow fever epidemic in Rio de Janeiro was still raging.

The political news from the United and Confederate States had unsettled everything, and great anxiety was manifested regarding the secession troubles.

Death of Lieut. Berryman.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 3.—Lieut. Berryman, commanding the U. S. steamer Wyandotte, at this station, died last night of brain fever.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1.—The Santa Fe mail, with date to the 18th of March, arrived here to-day, being one day ahead of time. No Indians were met with on the route. The grain was as far as Fort Wise; from that point it is in good condition.

Gen. J. O. Lane.—WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gen. J. O. Lane writes to a friend here that he is going to Oregon to urge the Democracy there to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States as their platform.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The friends of our much esteemed townsman, Dr. John W. Davis, will regret to learn that he met with a serious accident yesterday. We understand that he was thrown from his horse, and his leg, striking the iron on the railroad track, was broken just above the ankle.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes*, 4th inst.

FIRE.—On last night, at half past 8 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and on repairing to the spot we found Mr. Thos. W. Dewey's barn in flames, being the first fire that has occurred since last Friday evening.

Charlotte Bulletin, 3d inst.

St. Clair Morgan.—A Warrington correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing under date of the 21st March, says:—

"The young gentleman who was wounded in the rencounter on Tuesday morning, is doing well at the Naval Hospital, and hopes are entertained of his recovery."

From the Charleston Mercury, 5th inst.

Fort Sumter.—THE END APPROACHING.—When it became generally known yesterday morning, that the company on duty at Sullivan's Island had been ordered to fill up their ranks without delay, and that the reserves belonging to the several corps were to join their comrades already on duty by the four o'clock boat, people began to speculate as to what was going to happen upon the next.

The public curiosity grew more general upon the arrival of two of the officers of Major Anderson's command—Lieut. Talbot and Snyder—with a flag of truce. They were received by the Governor and General Beauregard. Lieut. Talbot having been appointed by the Government at Washington as Assistant Adjutant-General for the District of Oregon, with orders to leave the city to report himself at Washington.

Leave was of course readily granted to him, with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; and that the Government would not permit any further train of the N. E. Railroad. Meantime, Lieut. Snyder had mentioned the facts of the firing into the unknown schooner (as described in our issue of yesterday), and informed the Governor that the vessel in question was a Boston schooner, loaded with ice, and that the company who manned the boat had put into this harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the schooner's side. Lieut. Snyder then returned to the wharf in company with an aid, and went back to the packet, and transferred them to the guard house.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon all kinds of rumors were rife on the streets. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended; but how, or when, or by whose orders, nobody could say. The highest inquiry, and the most diligent absence of official information, in a juncture like this, is seldom made public; we deem the following facts to be reasonably certain:—

First. That the supplies of provisions and the mails, hitherto furnished regularly to the garrison of Fort Sumter, are to be cut off to-day, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and the Government at Washington.

Second. That the troops at all the State fortifications are now finally disposed, equipped and provided for, so as to be ready for action at a moment's warning.

Third. That no attack of any kind will be made upon Fort Sumter until further orders, unless such an attack should be provoked by Major Anderson, or by an attempt on the part of his government to bring aid to the beleaguered fortress.

Fourth. That these measures are taken at the instance of the Government of the Confederate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the Lincoln Administration.

We have said that this information has no official sanction; but we have not given it without sifting thoroughly all the conflicting reports prevalent last night, and we are confident that we are affording a fair outline of the new policy to be pursued henceforth with regard to the "saucy secession."

"Our Garrison is Full."

From the Chicago Tribune.

The great size and the number of the grain warehouses in Chicago are the wonder of all visitors. And yet vast as they are, and two of them affording room for 100,000 bushels of corn, there is not room in the city for other work's receipts. Vessels and propellers are in request for loading in order to receive and make room for what is arriving. As we are receiving from sixty to a hundred thousand bushels daily, it is plain that unless navigation opens within two or three weeks our city will be a vast warehouse of grain.

Our tables published a week ago show that we have now in the city at least 4,300,000 bushels of grain. The amount is probably greater by the receipts of last week. Of this we have 1,650,000 bushels of wheat and 1,600,000 bushels of corn. Taking the amount in store, and "culling" a few moments, some very curious results will be reached. Allowing sixty bushels to the load, nearly double the farmer's team haul, and it would take 71,666 teams to "haul it"; and if each team occupy twenty feet, it would take 365 miles of road to give them standing room. This is exactly the distance between Chicago and Cairo. And, again, it will require 287 vessels and propellers to clear out our warehouses if each one take a load of 15,000 bushels. And yet all we have in store is not a tithe of what our farmers will send forward during the season, if satisfactory prices are realized.

Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 25th ult., bringing \$1,000,000 in treasure.

The advices from Central America are unimportant. President Guzman has been appointed Governor of the State of Honduras, with full powers to settle the difficulties between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

There was a doubtful rumor in Nicaragua that a party of filibusters from New Orleans had arrived on the Rio Grande.

It is a petty quarrel between the coffee and the sugar planters. Coffee had advanced.

Advices from New Granada indicate that an engagement would soon commence between the constitutional forces and the revolutionists, on the banks of the Magdalena. The former numbered 7,000 and the latter 3,000.

Advices from Peru state that President Mariano, of Ecuador, has been intriguing for the annexation of his country to France. Letters written by him advocating that measure have been printed in the Lima newspapers.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3d.—Mr. Corwin, Minister to Mexico, has been under the sleep of Mr. Cumbe, and to take him to Vera Cruz. He especially goes to make treaty with Mexico, which is a specialty with the Administration.

It has been ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederate States have received instructions direct from France, instead of through their Minister here, relative to the facilitation of Southern commerce and trade with the Empire.

The French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and the coming of French or English fleets has been referred here, gentlemen in prominent positions are satisfied that those Governments are in close communication with observation of Southern political movements.

The Government Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in rejecting all bids for the government loan under 94, has caused great disappointment. President Johnson, they allege, that the advertisement gave no such decision, and the entire eight million have been awarded, the average would have been 93½. The Secretary has concluded to issue Treasury notes for the remaining five million.

ARGUMENTS AT HAND.—In addition to the preparations and detachments in and around this city and harbor, of which we have given the fullest reports, consistent with our duty as citizens—we may state that 63,000 enrolled militia and 10,000 volunteers, armed and equipped, will be on duty at the close of the month of April in any point of South Carolina.

There are 140 pieces of ordnance of heavy caliber in position, and ready for use, including 60 brass pieces of Field Artillery, and there are materials for arming and furnishing more men even than the numbers above mentioned.

In addition to State equipments and resources, many patriotic citizens have supplied themselves by private purchases, with approved arms and with ammunition.

Char. Courier.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Mr. W. A. Sturdivant, one of our Wake county farmers, had plucked from his hat a Southern cockade by Wiley Sals of this City, who forthwith proceeded to tear it up, upon which Mr. Sturdivant fired upon Sals with a pistol but missed him.

A scuffle then ensued in which a knife was used at the expense of Sals' life. The parties were separated, however, but one of the parties interfering got slightly cut. The banner says Mr. Sturdivant got scratched somewhat severely. This is a mistake. We have seen Mr. Sturdivant and he is not marked at all or in anywise injured. Are Southern men not to be allowed to wear even a badge in Raleigh?—*State Journal*.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The report that the Brooklyn had reinforced Fort Pickens by landing troops is incorrect. Supplies only were landed. The present attitude of the government at Washington is regarded as a true, any violation of which would cause immediate hostilities.

For Liberia.—The Ship "Mary Caroline Stevens" will sail for Liberia, from Baltimore, on May 1st, on her tenth voyage. Among the applicants for a passage at that time are twelve from New Jersey.

Statistical Information is hard to obtain in North Carolina.

Few men interest themselves in procuring and publishing it. This is to be regretted, especially at this juncture, when the public mind seems to be so much aroused to the importance of manufacturing, as a means of self-dependence, as a source of profit, and as a means of equal division of the labor of the people of the State.

Little, however, has been made public of the industrial operations of our people, we know enough to satisfy us that manufacturing and mechanical arts are much more generally carried on, than is generally supposed, and that they may be still much more largely embarked in the future.

With the view of eliciting information and if possible to excite a more general interest in enterprises of this sort, we propose to take a brief view of what is doing in the State, so far as our limited information extends. And in doing so, we shall arrange the several industrial sciences under their several heads, in order that public attention may be more certainly directed to them, and that the paucity of our information may be filled up or supplied by our contemporaries and others, possessed of fuller and more complete statistics.

Cotton Industries.—Perhaps there are not less than 15 to 20 Cotton Factories in the State, in active operation at this time. If the recent statement that 29,000 bales of cotton are annually manufactured in the State, as published in the papers, be correct, it would seem that a larger number than 20 must be in operation. We are not able at present to locate more establishments at work in and around Fayetteville, one in Johnson, one in Newbern, and others in Randolph and other parts of the State. If, however, 29,000 bales are annually manufactured, it must involve an investment of perhaps \$2,000,000 alone, in that branch of enterprise.

Fine Cloth Factories. Though this branch of business has attracted but little notice, at this time it is carried on, and is on the increase, to a greater extent, than any other branch, as to the number of mills in operation. It employs fewer laborers and invests less capital than cotton, but it is of no inconsiderable importance to the business of the State. Many of the mills are very extensive, yet they are incapable of meeting the demand at home or abroad. North Carolina flour within a few years, has risen to the top of the market, and if our planters and millers choose, they will increase their production and quality. We are not advised of the statistics of this article, but suppose that 50,000 barrels, at a valuation of \$300,000, are annually sent out of the State. This is a mere supposition, it may be greater or much less, but we hardly hazard much in saying that an equal or greater amount of flour is imported from other States, and that our millers will wipe this stain from the Old North State.

Coach Factories. This is undoubtedly the largest branch of mechanical enterprise in the State, employing a larger amount of hands and capital than any other. This branch has the ability to supply the entire demand at home, yet there is no room for the coachmaker in the State. His work finds its way into other Southern States. There are others of equal ability, as in this city and other places, to make any kind of vehicle to compare with his or the North, but his work is the largest establishment we are aware of. At any rate, there is but little room for an increase of this branch of industry.

Wool Factories.—There are several factories for carding and perhaps spinning wool, but so far as we know, those at Salem and at Rock Island are the only ones. These are doing well, and are producing the very best goods for men's wear for daily use. This branch should be increased.

Foundries.—Burns' foundry in this city, we believe, was the first started in the State, at which a steam engine was made. Now there are several. One at Wilmington, "the Shops," at Salisbury, Fayetteville, Newbern